

SCHEDULE A-1

Part 2 of 5

Carron

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

RONALD CANTOR; IVAN SNYDER;
JAMES A. SCARPONE, as Trustees of the
MAFCO Litigation Trust,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Civil Action No. 97-586 (KAJ)

RONALD O. PERELMAN; MAFCO
HOLDINGS, INC; MACANDREWS &
FORBES HOLDINGS, INC.; ANDREWS
GROUP INCORPORATED; WILLIAM C.
BEVINS; DONALD G. DRAPKIN,

Defendants.

**EXPERT REPORT OF
ANDREW S. CARRON
NERA Economic Consulting**

January 13, 2006

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Transaction Background

1. In the early 1990s, Ronald O. Perelman ("Perelman") was the majority beneficial shareholder of Marvel Entertainment Group, Inc. ("Marvel"). He held his shares in a series of indirectly wholly-owned holding companies: Marvel III Holdings Inc. ("Marvel III"), which owned 100 percent of Marvel (Parent) Holdings Inc. ("Marvel Parent"), which, in turn, owned 100 percent of Marvel Holdings Inc. ("Marvel Holdings," with Marvel III and Marvel Parent, the "Marvel Holding Companies"). During 1993 and 1994, defendants caused the Marvel Holding Companies to issue three series of Notes. Each series was secured by shares of the common stock of Marvel and was non-recourse beyond the Marvel Holding Companies. According to the Offering Documents for the Notes, the three series together raised a total of \$553.5 million after payment of issuance expenses.¹ In each of the Note Indentures, the issuing company committed that it would prevent Marvel from taking certain actions. In particular, the Note Indentures contained covenants ("Indenture Covenants") providing that (1) with the exception of certain categories of debt, the issuing company would not permit Marvel or any subsidiary of Marvel to issue any debt unless certain financial conditions were met; (2) the issuing company would not permit Marvel to issue preferred stock except under specified circumstances; (3) the issuing company would continue to hold a majority of Marvel's voting shares; and (4) the issuing company would not permit any of its subsidiaries to make restricted payments.²

¹ The "Offering Documents" consist of (1) Marvel Holdings Inc., Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Offering Memorandum dated April 16, 1993 (SKA 09027-09122); (2) Marvel (Parent) Holdings Inc., Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Prospectus dated October 13, 1993 (SKA 05872-05991); and (3) Marvel III Holdings Inc., 9¹/₈% Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Offering Memorandum dated February 8, 1994 (SKA 05077-05212).

² Marvel Holdings Inc., Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998 and Series B Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Indenture, Dated as of April 15, 1993 (SKA 04743-04850); Marvel (Parent) Holdings Inc., Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Indenture, Dated as of October 1, 1993 (SKA 04031-04135); and Marvel III Holdings Inc., 9¹/₈% Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998 and 9¹/₈% Series B Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Indenture, Dated as of February 15, 1994 (SKA 02801-02938). The Indenture Covenants are listed in Sections 4.04, 4.04(c), 4.09(a) and 4.05, respectively, of the Note Indentures.

B. Assignment

2. I have been asked by counsel for plaintiffs to review the Offering Documents and to perform economic and financial analyses to answer the following questions:

- As of the time of each Note issuance, if the Marvel Holding Companies had raised funds using a different market transaction that was secured by the same Marvel shares but did not require the Indenture Covenants and that, like the Marvel Notes, had no recourse to assets of any other entities, would the proceeds have been materially different from the actual proceeds of that Note issuance?
- What was the value as of December 31, 2005 of the actual dividend paid from the Notes proceeds by each of the Marvel Holding Companies to its parent corporation at the time of the respective Note issuance? What would have been the value as of December 31, 2005 of such dividend if the available proceeds were those of the alternative market transaction?

3. Briefly, my conclusions are as follows:

- In the aggregate, alternative market transactions without the Indenture Covenants but all other material terms equal would have raised \$396.8 million, substantially less than the \$553.5 million actually raised.
- Depending on the rate of interest, the \$553.5 million in actual Notes proceeds paid as dividend would have had a current value between \$1,101.8 million and \$1,662.1 million as of December 31, 2005, and the \$396.8 million proceeds from alternative market transactions would have had a current value between \$788.0 million and \$1,186.0 million. Thus, the current value difference in benefits to the dividend recipients as between the actual and alternative transactions would be in the range of \$313.8 million to \$476.1 million.

C. Qualifications

4. I am President of NERA Economic Consulting. Until January 1, 2006, I was Senior Vice President of NERA and head of the practice that performs research in securities and financial markets. NERA was established in 1961 and now employs more than 550 people in 20 offices worldwide. The securities practice dates from the early 1970s and employs a research staff of over 125 professionals with economics, finance and mathematics degrees. The practice counts as its clients major securities exchanges, risk managers, principals needing valuation services and parties in litigation.

5. I have been qualified at trial and in arbitrations as an expert in financial economics, securities and derivatives, and portfolio analysis and risk management, among other topics.

6. Prior to joining NERA in 1996, I spent over twelve years in the research, fixed income (i.e., bond), and risk management departments at the firms now known as Credit Suisse and Lehman Brothers. My responsibilities included analyzing security structures, creating valuation models, researching new products, advising institutional investors and high net worth individuals on asset-liability management and investment alternatives, supporting fixed income trading and sales departments, providing customers educational seminars on the firms' products, preparing monthly reports on securities, products and markets, and writing product guides.

7. Prior to my work in the securities industry, I was a Senior Fellow in the Economic Studies Program of the Brookings Institution, a non-profit, independent, nonpartisan organization devoted to research, analysis, and public education. At Brookings, I conducted research on financial institutions and markets.

8. I received a bachelor's degree in economics from Harvard University and a Ph.D. in economics from Yale University.

9. My curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit 1. It contains additional material regarding my qualifications, a list of all publications authored by me within the preceding ten years, and a listing of all cases in which I have testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four years.

Exhibit 1. Curriculum Vitae of Andrew S. Carron

D. Remuneration

10. NERA is being compensated for its time at standard billing rates. My current hourly rate is \$575. The rates charged for other NERA personnel range from \$95 to \$410 per hour.

E. Materials considered

11. The materials considered in the preparation of this report are listed in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2. Materials Considered

II. THE MARVEL HOLDING COMPANIES NOTES

12. The Marvel Holding Companies issued securities in April 1993, October 1993 and February 1994. Each issue matured in 1998. The first two securities had no stated coupon rate of interest although they accrued interest that was payable at maturity, while the third had a 9.125% coupon payable semiannually. Exhibit 3 describes the three series of Marvel Notes. For the two series issued in 1993, I have adjusted the number of shares put up by the issuer as collateral and the stock price of such shares to reflect the 2-for-1 Marvel stock split that took place on November 2, 1993.

Exhibit 3. Three Series of Marvel Notes

13. Because the Marvel Holding Companies had no significant assets other than the shares of Marvel stock pledged as security for the Notes, the ultimate return to investors in the Notes depended on the value of Marvel stock. Marvel Parent had a residual claim on the assets of Marvel Holdings and the Marvel III Notes were guaranteed by Marvel Parent. The Marvel shares, however, constituted virtually the sole basis for repayment of the Notes. If the aggregate value of the shares backing a given Note were equal to or in excess of the face amount of the Note at maturity, investors were assured of payment in full. If the value of the relevant shares were less than the maturity amount of the Note, investors would anticipate receiving less than full payment. Hence, investors in the Notes were exposed to declines in the aggregate value of Marvel stock below the maturity value of the Notes. Conversely, the Marvel Holding Companies (and, by extension, defendants) would benefit from any increase in the Marvel share price above the maturity value of the Notes, but would forfeit those shares to Note investors if the share price were below the maturity value of the Notes.

14. For example, consider the Marvel Holdings Notes. At maturity, if the Marvel stock price were above \$10.78 (\$517,440,000/48,000,000 shares), the aggregate value of the collateral shares (48,000,000) would exceed the accreted maturity value of the Notes (\$517,440,000). In that case, the investors would be assured of payment in full and the issuer would retain the benefit of the stock value in excess of \$10.78 per share. If the stock price were below \$10.78, the aggregate value of the collateral shares would be less than the accreted maturity value of the Notes and the investors would likely receive less than the full payment since the issuer had no obligation to provide additional assets to pay off the Notes.

15. In summary, the Note investors would incur losses if the price of Marvel shares declined significantly, while the Marvel Holding Companies (and, by extension, defendants) would receive the gains if the price of Marvel shares increased significantly. It is my understanding that prior to the maturity dates of the Notes, the Marvel shares backing the Notes declined significantly in value, the Marvel Holding Companies defaulted on their obligations, and the Note holders foreclosed on their collaterals and became the owners of those Marvel shares.

III. ALTERNATIVE MARKET TRANSACTION

16. The most precise comparison of proceeds from the Note issuances with and without the Indenture Covenants would involve issuances with the same issuer, issue date, maturity, and collateral, differing only in the terms of the trust indenture. I searched for similar securities issuances but there were no securities issuances secured by Marvel stock other than the three Notes, all of which were subject to the Indenture Covenants. In general, it was rare at that time for public market debt instruments to be secured solely by shares of publicly traded stock. At around the same time of the Marvel Notes issuance, however, another indirectly wholly-owned Perelman holding company, Coleman Worldwide Corporation ("Coleman Worldwide") issued Liquid Yield Option Notes ("LYONs") that did not contain the Indenture Covenants. I consider the LYONs, with an adjustment to make them similar in structure to the Marvel Notes, to be a market transaction alternative to the Notes.

A. Description of the Coleman LYONs

17. On May 27, 1993, Coleman Worldwide issued LYONs that were secured by shares of stock in The Coleman Company, Inc. ("Coleman").³ As I describe below, these LYONs had an effective maturity (5 years) similar to the actual maturities (4 to 4.98 years) of the Marvel Notes. The Coleman LYONs were not subject to covenants comparable to the Indenture Covenants contained in the indentures of the Marvel Notes.⁴

18. LYONs are a type of zero-coupon convertible bond first engineered by Merrill Lynch & Co. The first LYON was issued by Waste Management, Inc. on April 12, 1985.⁵ The first panel of Exhibit 4 describes the Coleman LYONs issuance data obtained from the prospectus. According to the prospectus, Coleman Worldwide was to issue 500,000 LYONs and deposit 7,220,000 shares of Coleman common stock as collateral. The issue price of each LYON was \$240.67, representing a yield to maturity of 7.25 percent per annum. Each LYON was exchangeable at the investor's direction at any time on or prior to maturity for 7.853 shares of Coleman common stock owned by Coleman Worldwide. If the investors converted all LYONs into shares, they would have received 3,926,500 shares. The investors could also require that Coleman Worldwide repurchase the LYONs after five, ten and fifteen years in exchange for the accreted value of the LYONs. The accreted value for a particular date is the issue price plus the applicable accrued interest as of that date. The issuer could redeem the LYONs for the accreted value at any time after five years. Note that the amount at the assumed maturity of five years is \$171,805,000, equal to the accreted value of the LYONs computed on a semiannual bond-equivalent basis.

Exhibit 4. Coleman LYONs

19. The Coleman LYONs structure differed from that of the Marvel Notes in two material aspects. First, unlike the Marvel Notes, the LYONs did not contain the Indenture

³ Coleman Worldwide Corporation, Liquid Yield Option™ Notes due 2013 (Zero Coupon – Senior Secured), Exchangeable for Shares of Common Stock of The Coleman Company, Inc., Prospectus dated May 20, 1993.

⁴ Indenture between Coleman Worldwide Corporation and Continental Bank, National Association, as Trustees, Dated as of May 27, 1993, Liquid Yield Option™ Notes Due 2013.

⁵ McConnell, John J. and Eduardo S. Schwartz, "LYON Taming," *The Journal of Finance*, Vol. XLI, No. 3, July 1986., and Bloomberg L.P.

Covenants that the Marvel Notes contained. Additionally, investors in the Coleman LYONs could profit from increases in the price of the Coleman stock above a certain level while the investors in the Marvel Notes would not profit from any increases in the price of the Marvel stock. For example, if the Coleman stock price were above \$43.76 ($\$171,805,000 / 3,926,500$ shares), the aggregate value of the shares would be greater than the accreted value of the LYONs at effective maturity (\$171,805,000). In that case, the investors could convert the LYONs into shares and retain the benefits.

20. From the investors' perspective, the Coleman LYONs can be described as having three components: (1) a debt instrument in the form of an options-free zero-coupon collateralized note; (2) an implied put option that the investors sold to the issuer, representing the investors' potential exposure to declines in the value of the collateral shares below the LYONs maturity value; and (3) a conversion (call) option that the investors bought from the issuer to obtain the investors' potential upside in the event that the value of the 3,926,500 shares was greater than the LYONs maturity value.

B. Construction of Hypothetical Marvel LYONs

21. It is possible to construct hypothetical Marvel LYONs as an alternative to the Marvel Notes using the same Marvel shares that were pledged to secure the Notes. In order to do so, I estimated the values of the three components of the LYONs – debt, put option and conversion (call) option.

1. Debt Component of Hypothetical Marvel LYONs

22. One input necessary to calculate the debt component of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs – the spread to the swap curve – can be obtained from the debt component of the Coleman LYONs. To determine the debt component of the Coleman LYONs, I first valued the put and conversion (call) options embedded in the LYONs using the security specific information and other data available from public sources. With these estimated values, I was able to determine the proceeds of the debt component from which I estimated the spread to the swap curve. I used this spread to the swap curve to estimate the debt component of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs.

a. Decomposition of Coleman LYONs: Values of Put and Conversion (Call) Options

23. I estimated the values of the put and conversion (call) options embedded in the Coleman LYONs using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model is commonly used to value financial options. The inputs to the option pricing formula are stock price, strike price, risk-free interest rate, maturity (time to option expiration) and volatility of the stock. (If the underlying stock were expected to pay dividends, the anticipated dividend rate would be a sixth input. Coleman did not pay dividends and was not expected to do so at the time of the LYONs issuance.) The first three inputs are directly obtainable from the Offering Documents and other public sources.

24. In calculating the values of the options, I assumed that each option had a maturity of five years. The reason is as follows. The standard option pricing literature suggests that for a security like the Coleman LYONs, investors would follow strategies that maximize the value of the security whereas the issuer would follow strategies that minimize the security's value. Investors would not exercise the conversion (call) option before five years because such a strategy would forgo the time value of the option. Recall that at 7.853 shares per LYON, the investors could convert the 500,000 LYONs into 3,926,500 Coleman shares. At five years, if the Coleman stock price is above \$43.76 (the "Call Strike Price"), the conversion (call) option is in the money. That is, the value of the 3,926,500 shares is worth more than the accreted value of the LYONs (\$171,805,000). In that case, the investors would exercise the conversion (call) option just before five years and exchange each LYON for 7.853 of Coleman shares. Otherwise, the issuer would redeem the LYONs at the accreted value at five years (which would be more than the value of the 3,926,500 shares). If the stock price is below \$23.80 (the "Put Strike Price" = $\$171,805,000 / 7,220,000$ shares), the put option is in the money and the value of the 7,220,000 shares is worth less than the accreted value of the LYONs (\$171,805,000). In that case, the issuer would "exercise" the implied put option and put the shares to the investors, i.e., the issuer would give up the shares rather than pay the accreted value of the LYONs. If the stock price is between \$23.80 and \$43.76, investors likely would require the issuer to redeem the shares for cash because, absent the conversion (call) option (which would effectively expire after five years), the interest rate would no longer be sufficient to compensate investors for the risk inherent in the

transaction. A circumstance where investors might choose to hold the LYONs would be a combination of a relatively high stock price (but less than \$43.76) and market rates of interest for similar transactions substantially below that which investors were accruing on the LYONs. However, under those circumstances, the issuer likely would take advantage of the high stock price and low interest rates to refinance the transaction. Therefore, it seems likely that the effective maturity of the LYONs is five years.

25. The other key input for the valuation of the conversion (call) and put options of the Coleman LYONs is volatility. Volatility is a measure of the degree of change in a stock's market value, generally measured on an annualized basis and stated as a percentage. Although both historical and implied volatilities are used in option valuation, many market participants prefer to use implied volatility because of its forward-looking nature. Implied volatility for a particular company is obtained from the actual options that are traded in the market. Even though Coleman options were traded in the market, the data from 1993 are not available to us at this time. As a result, it is not possible to estimate directly the Coleman implied volatility at the time of the LYONs issuance. I am continuing to search for Coleman implied volatility data. In the meantime, I have made a conservative assumption about Coleman volatility. If I obtain data for Coleman implied volatility, the results of my analysis can be revised to reflect that information.

26. The data for Coleman historical volatility, however, are available. As shown in Exhibit 5, the 12-month historical volatility as of May 27, 1993, the day of the Coleman LYONs issuance, was about 31 percent. The volatility at the end of February 1993 was about 36 percent and at the end of that year was about 19 percent.

Exhibit 5. The Coleman Company: 12-Month Historical Volatility

27. Since Coleman historical volatility was relatively low and stable, and since markets adjust to information, Coleman implied volatility could have been somewhat higher or lower than its historical volatility, but was unlikely to be substantially different from the historical volatility. A variation of more than 50 percent of the historical volatility would be extreme. I, therefore, assume a volatility of 45 percent, which is conservative for the purposes of my assignment.

28. The third and fourth panels of Exhibit 4 report my estimates of the cost for all put options sold by the investors to the issuer and proceeds from all conversion (call) options bought by the investors from the issuer.

b. Decomposition of Coleman LYONs: Proceeds of Debt Component and Spread to Swap Curve

29. With the values of the put and conversion (call) options components, I could then estimate the value of the debt component of the Coleman LYONs. Note that the total proceeds of the LYONs and the values of the options are related to the value of the debt component by the following equation:

$$\text{LYONs Proceeds} = \text{Value of Debt Component} - \text{Value of Put Options} + \text{Value of Call Options}$$

An estimate of the value of the debt component can, therefore, be obtained by adding the value of the put options to and subtracting the value of the conversion (call) options from the proceeds of the Coleman LYONs. With the value of the debt component, I calculated the debt yield as 7.68 percent. The difference between this yield and the 5-year swap interest rate (5.55 percent) as of the LYONs issuance date is an estimate of the yield spread relative to the swap curve (2.13 percentage points).⁶ It is reasonable to believe that other potential issuers, such as Marvel, could have attained approximately the same spread to the swap curve for a similar collateralized debt instrument.

c. Estimation of Debt Component of Hypothetical Marvel LYONs

30. I then used this spread to the swap curve of 2.13 percentage points to estimate the value of the debt component of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs. The first panel of Exhibit 6 displays the terms of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs. The maturity of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs is assumed to be the maturity of the corresponding Marvel Notes. As shown in the second panel of the exhibit, I added the spread to the swap curve to the swap interest rate on the issuance date of each of the Marvel Notes to get the implicit discount rate of the debt component.

⁶ Yields for interest rate swap transactions are commonly used benchmarks for pricing debt securities issued by nongovernmental entities.

I then used this discount rate to get an estimate of the debt component of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs.

Exhibit 6. Hypothetical Marvel LYONs

2. Estimation of Put and Conversion (Call) Options Components of Hypothetical Marvel LYONs

31. The next three panels of Exhibit 6 demonstrate how I estimated the values of the put and conversion (call) options components of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs. As before, the option values are estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. I estimated volatility by looking at the historical and implied volatilities. I calculated the 12-month historical volatility of Marvel common stock over the relevant period and estimated the implied volatility based on the Marvel options that were actually traded. For each Marvel Note issuance date, data are available for options of 1-, 3- and 6-month durations on Marvel stock. I gave more weight to the 3- and 6-month implied volatilities and to the historical volatility. The 1-month implied volatility is less reliable for this purpose and was not used. I assumed the same volatility for the put and conversion (call) options for each issuance. Exhibit 7 shows both the historical and implied volatilities. For comparison purposes, I have included the historical volatility of Coleman in the exhibit.

Exhibit 7. Historical Volatility and Implied Volatility

32. The estimates of the values of the put and conversion (call) options components of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs are set forth in the fourth and fifth panels of Exhibit 6. I estimated the put strike price by dividing the accreted value at effective maturity of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs by the number of shares securing the respective Notes. I assumed that the Marvel call strike price would bear the same relationship to the initial Marvel stock price that the Coleman call strike price bore to the initial Coleman stock price. The number of conversion (call) options is obtained by dividing the accreted value at effective maturity of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs by the call strike price. Regardless of how one determines the value of the conversion (call) options, it does not affect the ultimate results of my analysis because, as explained below, the value of the conversion (call) options is netted out.

3. Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds: Proceeds of Hypothetical LYONs without Conversion (Call) Option

33. As stated above, two material differences exist between the hypothetical Marvel LYONs and the Marvel Notes: (1) the LYONs do not have the Indenture Covenants and (2) the LYONs offered the investors the opportunity to participate in the appreciation of the underlying stock. To compare directly the proceeds of the Marvel Notes and the hypothetical Marvel LYONs, it is necessary to subtract the value of the conversion (call) option from the hypothetical Marvel LYONs proceeds ("Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds"). By subtracting the value of the conversion (call) option from the hypothetical Marvel LYONs proceeds, I remove the upside opportunity from the LYONs; the difference in Indenture Covenants, however, remains between the Notes and this alternative market transaction.

34. Exhibit 8 shows my calculation of the proceeds of the hypothetical Marvel LYONs with the value of the conversion (call) option removed. I calculated the Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds to be \$396.8 million, as compared to the \$553.5 million in proceeds from the actual Marvel Notes. I, therefore, concluded that this alternative market transaction for the Marvel Holding Companies would have resulted in significantly lower proceeds. The difference between the actual Note proceeds and the Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds is \$156.7 million.

Exhibit 8. Comparison of Actual Notes Proceeds with Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds

IV. CURRENT VALUES OF ACTUAL DIVIDENDS PAID BY ISSUERS TO THEIR PARENT CORPORATIONS AND HYPOTHETICAL ALTERNATIVE PROCEEDS

35. I understand that in the case of each Marvel Holding Companies' Note issuance, the entire net proceeds were paid by the issuer to its parent corporation. In order to estimate the current values of the actual dividends paid from the Marvel Holding Companies' Note proceeds and what could have been paid from the Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds, I used the legal interest rate under Delaware law. It is my understanding that legal interest rate in Delaware is five percentage points over the Federal Reserve annual discount rate as of the settlement dates of the Marvel Notes.

36. I obtained the Federal Reserve discount rate from the Federal Reserve's website.⁷ I calculated the current values of the actual Notes proceeds and the Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds in three ways: (1) the Federal Reserve discount rate for each day, compounded monthly; (2) the Federal Reserve discount rate of the settlement date, compounded monthly; and (3) the Federal Reserve discount rate of the settlement date, without compounding.

37. The current values of those proceeds under alternative scenarios are reported in Exhibit 9. These estimates are through December 31, 2005, but can be extended to the date of judgment at the request of the Court.

Exhibit 9. Current Value of Actual Notes Proceeds and Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds

38. The actual proceeds of the first series of Notes – Marvel Holdings – were \$288 million. The current values of these proceeds under the three alternatives are \$886.1 million (variable rate, monthly compounding), \$792.3 million (constant rate, monthly compounding) and \$580.4 million (constant rate, no compounding), respectively. The proceeds of the corresponding hypothetical LYONs without the conversion (call) option were \$164.2 million and the current values are \$505.1 million, \$451.6 million and \$330.9 million, respectively.

39. The actual proceeds of the second series of Notes – Marvel Parent – were \$144.9 million. The current values of these proceeds under the three alternatives are \$428.5 million, \$383.1 million and \$286.2 million, respectively. The proceeds of the corresponding hypothetical LYONs were \$138.9 million and the current values are \$410.9 million, \$367.4 million and \$274.4 million, respectively.

40. The actual proceeds of the third series of Notes – Marvel III – were \$120.6 million. The current values of these proceeds under the three alternatives are \$347.6 million, \$310.9 million and \$235.2 million, respectively. The proceeds of the corresponding hypothetical LYONs were \$93.7 million and the current values are \$270.1 million, \$241.6 million and \$182.7 million, respectively.

⁷ www.federalreserve.gov

V. MISCELLANEOUS

41. My work is ongoing and my opinions are subject to revision based on new information (including new reports or testimony by defendants' experts), which subsequently may be provided to, or obtained by me.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Andrew S. Carron".

Andrew S. Carron

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1
Curriculum Vitae of Andrew S. Carron

President
National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
1166 Avenue of the Americas, 34th Floor
New York, New York 10036
212 345 5407 Fax 212 345 4650
andrew.carron@nera.com

Education

Yale University
Ph.D., Economics, 1980
M.Phil., Economics, 1978
M.A., Economics, 1977

Harvard University
B.A., Economics, 1973

Professional Experience

	National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
2006-	President
2004-	Board of Directors
2003-2005	Chair, Securities and Financial Economics Practice
2000-2005	Senior Vice President
1998-2000	Vice President
1996-1998	Senior Consultant
	Credit Suisse First Boston
1996	Director – Global Risk Management, CS First Boston Corporation (New York)
1994-1996	Director – Fixed Income Research and Manager, European Fixed Income Research Department, CS First Boston Limited (London)
1989-1994	Director – Fixed Income Research and Manager of Mortgage Research, The First Boston Corporation (New York)
1986-1988	Vice President and Manager of Mortgage Research, The First Boston Corporation (New York)
	Lehman Brothers
1985-1986	Senior Vice President and Manager of Mortgage Research
1984	Vice President, Mortgage Finance Department

Exhibit 1

Curriculum Vitae of Andrew S. Carron

Page 2

The Brookings Institution

1983-1984 Senior Fellow
1980-1982 Research Associate
1979-1980 Research Fellow
1973-1974 Research Assistant

Yale School of Organization and Management

1977-1978 Teaching Assistant/Research Assistant

U.S. Senate

1974-1976 Legislative Assistant

Professional Activities

Securities and Exchange Commission Historical Society, Advisory Council, 2005-.

Public Securities Association, Board of Directors, 1990-92; Chairman of Mortgage Securities Division, 1991.

Brookings Institution Panel on Economic Activity, Member, 1987/1989.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Deposit Insurance Project, 1983.

Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council, Public Interest Appointee, 1982-83.

President's Commission on Housing, Senior Staff, 1981-82.

American Economic Association, 1981-93.

National Science Foundation, Research Grant Review Panel, 1980-81.

Testimony (FOUR YEARS)

Testimony before the National Association of Securities Dealers – Regulation Division, In the Matter of Arbitration Between *Calvin G. Kinchen, Jr., et al. v. UBS/PaineWebber, Inc.*, 2005.

Testimony before NASD Dispute Resolution, Inc. in *Isaac Raitport and Shirley Raitport v. Salomon Smith Barney, Inc., and CIBC World Markets Corp. a/k/a CIBC Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.*, 2005.

Deposition Testimony, In the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in *G-I Holdings, Inc., et al. v. United States of America*, 2005.

Exhibit 1

Curriculum Vitae of Andrew S. Carron

Page 3

Testimony and Deposition Testimony in the United States Court of Federal Claims in *Anchor Savings Bank, FSB v. United States of America*, 2000, 2003, 2005.

Deposition Testimony before the United States Court of Federal Claims in *Homer J. Holland and Howard R. Ross v. United States of America*, 2002, 2005.

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with Phoebus J. Dhrymes and Tsvetan N. Beloreshki, *Credit Ratings for Structured Products: A Review of Analytical Methodologies, Credit Assessment Accuracy, and Issuer Selectivity Among the Credit Rating Agencies*, National Economic Research Associates (2003).

Newspaper and Magazine Articles

with Gregory J. Wallance, "Suitability Disputes And the Institutional Investor," *New York Law Journal* (October 9, 1997).

Securities Industry Accreditation

US: New York Stock Exchange, Series 7, 63, 3, 16 (supervisory analyst).

UK: Securities and Futures Authority (general representative/manager).

January 2006

Exhibit 2

Exhibit 2
Materials Considered

Second Amended Complaint dated September 13, 2001.

Opinion of the Court, *Cantor, et al. v. Perelman, et al.*, Opinion Filed July 12, 2005.

Marvel Holdings Inc., Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Offering Memorandum, dated April 16, 1993.

Marvel Holdings Inc., Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998 and Series B Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Indenture, Dated as of April 15, 1993.

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Marvel III Holdings Inc., 9¹/₈% Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Offering Memorandum dated February 8, 1994.

Marvel III Holdings Inc., 9¹/₈% Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998 and 9¹/₈% Series B Senior Secured Discount Notes due 1998, Indenture, Dated as of February 15, 1994.

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Exhibit 3

Exhibit 3
Marvel Entertainment Group
Three Series of Marvel Notes¹

	<u>Marvel Holdings</u>	<u>Marvel Parent²</u>	<u>Marvel III</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Notes Issuance Data</u>				
Prospectus Date	4/16/1993	10/13/1993	2/8/1994	
Settlement Date	4/22/1993	10/20/1993	2/15/1994	
Maturity Date	4/15/1998	4/15/1998	2/15/1998	
Maturity (Years)	4.98	4.49	4.00	
Accreted Value at Maturity	\$ 517,447,000	\$ 251,678,000	\$ 125,000,000	\$ 894,125,000 [A]
Equiv. Zero Coupon Value at Maturity	\$ 517,447,000	\$ 251,678,000	\$ 178,614,898	\$ 947,739,898
Coupon	0.000%	0.000%	9.125%	
Per Note Price	57.977%	58.662%	100.000%	
Total Price	\$ 300,000,247	\$ 147,639,348	\$ 125,000,000	[B] [C] = [A] * [B]
Transaction Cost	\$ 10,875,000	\$ 2,139,263 ³	\$ 3,750,000	[D]
Expenses Payable by Issuer	\$ 1,125,000	\$ 630,000	\$ 650,000	[E]
Total Cost	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 2,769,263 ⁴	\$ 4,400,000	[F] = [D] + [E]
Net Proceeds to Issuer	\$ 288,000,247	\$ 144,870,085 ⁵	\$ 120,600,000	[G] = [C] - [F]
Yield	11.250%	12.250%	9.125%	
Shares as Collateral ⁶	48,000,000	20,000,000	9,302,326	77,302,326
Share Price on Prospectus Date ⁶	\$ 12.313	\$ 23.313	\$ 26.875	

Notes and Sources:

- ¹ Notes data obtained from the Offering Documents (SKA 09027-09122, SKA 05872-05991, SKA 05077-05212) and share prices from Bloomberg L.P.
- ² The prospectus for this offering does not give Transaction Cost. It, however, gives the price (57.812% of Accreted Value at Maturity) that the underwriter agreed to pay to the issuer. It also gives Expenses Payable by Issuer (\$630,000) and Net Proceeds to Issuer (\$144.9 million). Additionally, Per Note Price (\$8.662%) is obtained from Bloomberg L.P. Total Cost is, thus, derived as the difference between Total Price and Net Proceeds to Issuer, and Transaction Cost is derived as the difference between Total Cost and Expenses Payable by Issuer.
- ³ Total Cost - Expenses Payable by Issuer
- ⁴ Total Price - Net Proceeds to Issuer
- ⁵ Accreted Value at Maturity * 57.812% - Expenses Payable by Issuer
- ⁶ Shares as Collateral and Share Price at Issue are adjusted for the 2-for-1 Marvel stock split on November 2, 1993.

Exhibit 4

Exhibit 4
Coleman Worldwide Corporation
Coleman LYONs

LYONs Issuance Data

Prospectus Date	5/20/1993	
Settlement Date	5/27/1993	
Effective Maturity Date	5/27/1998	
Issue Price	\$ 240.67	
Accreted Value at Effective Maturity Date	\$ 171,805,000	
Coupon	0.00%	
Time to Effective Maturity Date (Years)	5.00	
Yield	7.25%	
Transaction Cost	\$ 3,610,000	
Expenses Payable by Issuer	\$ 1,025,000	
Net Proceeds to Issuer	\$ 115,700,000	[A]
Shares as Collateral	7,220,000	
Share Price on Prospectus Date	\$ 27.000	
LYON Exchange Rate (Number of Shares Per LYON)	7.853	
Number of LYONs	500,000	
Price Per LYON at Effective Maturity	\$ 343.61	

Option Valuation Inputs

Volatility	45.00%
Maturity in Years	5.00
Risk-Free Rate (Annual)	5.35%
Dividend Yield	0.00%

Put Option

Put Strike Price	\$ 23.80	
Price Per Put	\$ 4.97	
Number of Puts	7,220,000	
Value of All Put Options Sold by Investors	\$ 35,906,031	[B]

Call Option

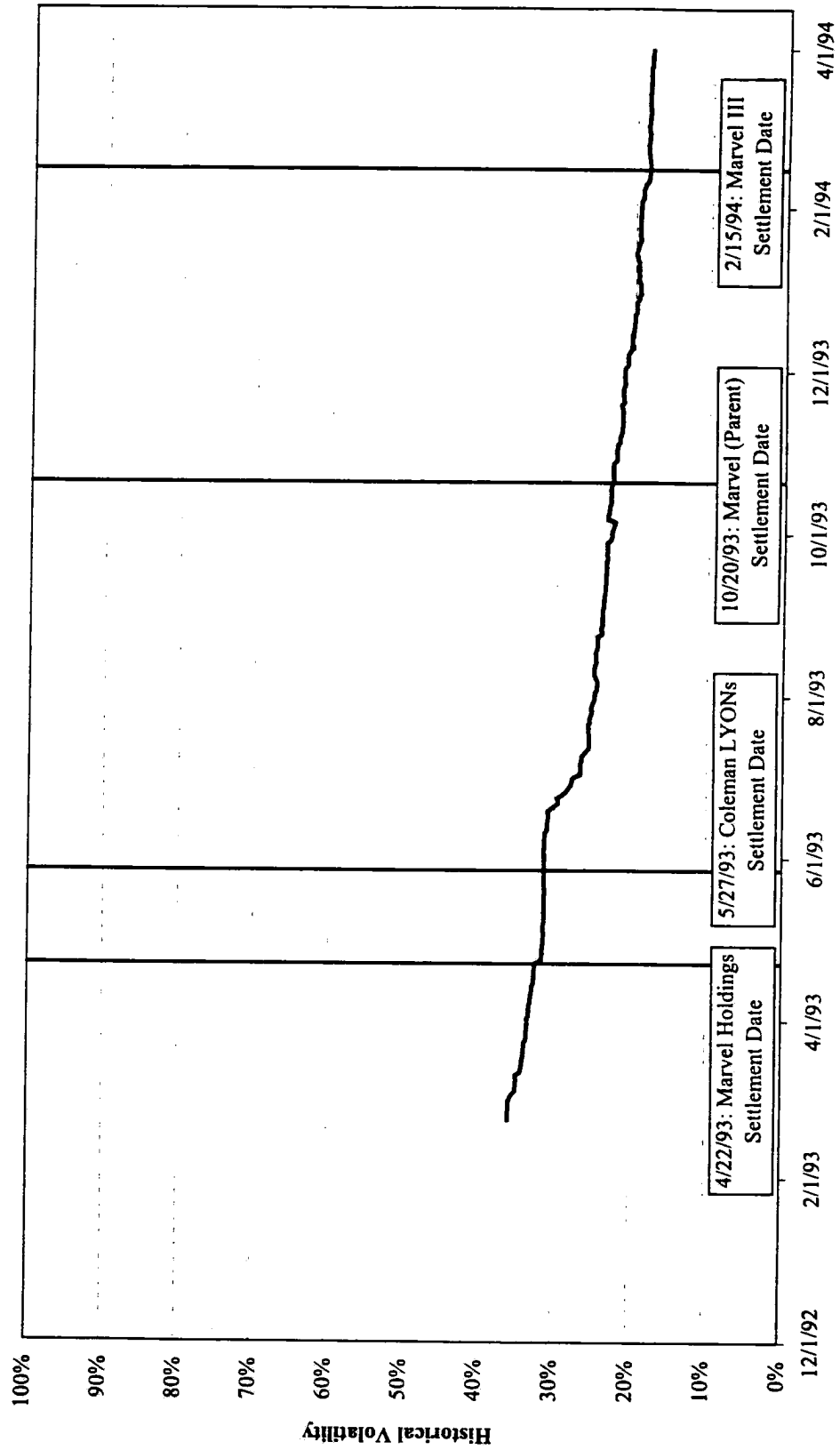
Call Strike Price	\$ 43.76	
Price Per Call	\$ 8.59	
Number of Calls	3,926,500	
Value of All Call Options Bought by Investors	\$ 33,743,360	[C]
Value of Debt Component	\$ 117,862,671	[A]+[B]-[C]
Debt Yield	7.68%	
Swap Rate (5 Years)	5.55%	
Spread to Swap Curve	2.13%	

Notes and Sources:

Issuance data obtained from LYONs Prospectus for Coleman Worldwide Corporation and Bloomberg L.P.
Calculation of effective maturity as described in the text.

Exhibit 5

Exhibit 5
The Coleman Company
12-Month Historical Volatility



Source:
 Bloomberg L.P.

Exhibit 6

Exhibit 6
Marvel Entertainment Group
Hypothetical Marvel LYONs ¹

	<u>Marvel Holdings</u>	<u>Marvel Parent</u>	<u>Marvel III</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>LYONs Issuance Data</u>				
Prospectus Date	4/16/1993	10/13/1993	2/8/1994	
Settlement Date	4/22/1993	10/20/1993	2/15/1994	
Effective Maturity Date	4/15/1998	4/15/1998	2/15/1998	
Accreted Value at Effective Maturity Date	\$ 517,447,000	\$ 251,678,000	\$ 178,614,898	\$ 947,739,898
Coupon	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	
Time to Effective Maturity Date (Years)	4.98	4.49	4.00	
Shares as Collateral ²	48,000,000	20,000,000	9,302,326	
Share Price on Prospectus Date ²	\$ 12.313	\$ 23.313	\$ 26.875	
Number of LYONs	517,447	251,678	178,615	
Price Per LYON at Redemption	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	
<u>Collateralized Debt Calculations</u>				
Spread to Swap Curve ³	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	
Swap Rate ⁴	5.30%	4.72%	5.34%	
Assumed Discount Rate ⁵	7.43%	6.85%	7.47%	
Value of Debt Component	\$ 359,748,567	\$ 186,028,247	\$ 133,225,921	\$ 679,002,735 [A]
<u>Option Valuation Inputs</u>				
Volatility	70%	55%	55%	
Maturity in Years	4.98	4.49	4.00	
Risk-Free Rate (Annual) ⁶	5.00%	4.49%	5.06%	
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<u>Put Option</u>				
Put Strike Price	\$ 10.78	\$ 12.58	\$ 19.20	
Price Per Put	\$ 4.07	\$ 2.36	\$ 4.25	
Number of Puts	48,000,000	20,000,000	9,302,326	
Value of All Put Options Sold by Investors	\$ 195,579,899	\$ 47,123,805	\$ 39,527,160	\$ 282,230,864 [B]
<u>Call Option</u>				
Call Strike Price	\$ 19.95	\$ 37.78	\$ 43.55	
Price Per Call	\$ 6.31	\$ 8.41	\$ 9.03	
Number of Calls	25,933,026	6,661,775	4,101,123	
Value of All Call Options Bought by Investors	\$ 163,641,060	\$ 56,007,588	\$ 37,044,031	\$ 256,692,679 [C]
Net Proceeds to Issuer	\$ 327,809,728	\$ 194,912,030	\$ 130,742,792	\$ 653,464,550 [A]-[B]+[C]

Notes and Sources:

- ¹ Data obtained from Exhibits 3 and 4, and Bloomberg L.P.
- ² For Marvel Holdings and Marvel Parent, Shares as Collateral and Share Price at Issue are adjusted for the 2-for-1 Marvel stock split on November 2, 1993.
- ³ Spread to Swap Curve obtained from Coleman LYONs analysis (Exhibit 4).
- ⁴ Interpolated using 4-year and 5-year swap interest rates obtained from Bloomberg L.P.
- ⁵ Spread to Swap Curve + Swap Rate.
- ⁶ Interpolated using 3-year and 5-year Treasury rates obtained from Bloomberg L.P.

Exhibit 7

Exhibit 7
Marvel Entertainment Group ("M") and The Coleman Company ("C")
Historical Volatility and Implied Volatility¹

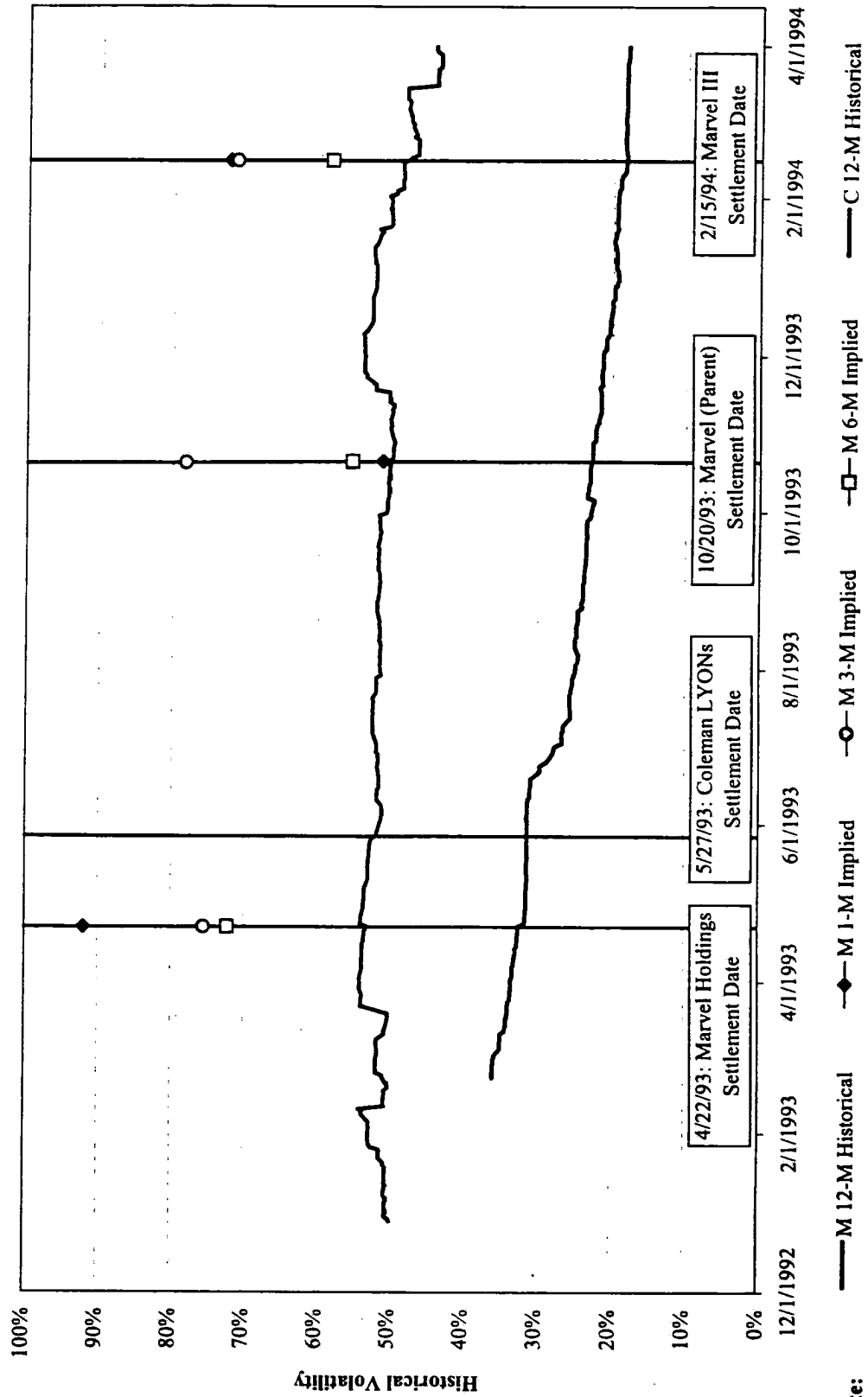


Exhibit 8

Exhibit 8
Marvel Entertainment Group
Comparison of Actual Notes Proceeds with Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds

	<u>Marvel Holdings</u>	<u>Marvel Parent</u>	<u>Marvel III</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Marvel Notes Issued</u>				
Actual Notes Proceeds	\$ 288,000,247	\$ 144,870,085	\$ 120,600,000	\$ 553,470,333 [A]
<u>Alternative Market Transaction</u>				
LYONs Proceeds	\$ 327,809,728	\$ 194,912,030	\$ 130,742,792	\$ 653,464,550 [B]
- Hypothetical Call Proceeds	\$ 163,641,060	\$ 56,007,588	\$ 37,044,031	\$ 256,692,679 [C]
= Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds	\$ 164,168,668	\$ 138,904,442	\$ 93,698,761	\$ 396,771,871 [D] = [B] - [C]
<u>Difference</u>	\$ 123,831,579	\$ 5,965,643	\$ 26,901,239	\$ 156,698,461 [E] = [A] - [D]

Exhibit 9

Exhibit 9

Marvel Entertainment Group

Current Value of Actual Notes Proceeds and Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds ¹

	Marvel Holdings	Marvel Parent	Marvel III	Total
Settlement Date	4/22/1993	10/20/1993	2/15/1994	
Actual Marvel Notes Proceeds	\$ 288,000,247	\$ 144,870,085	\$ 120,600,000	\$ 553,470,333
Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds	\$ 164,168,668	\$ 138,904,442	\$ 93,698,761	\$ 396,771,871
Current Value Date	12/31/2005	12/31/2005	12/31/2005	
Variable Rate, Monthly Compounding ²				
Actual Marvel Notes Proceeds	\$ 886,007,130	\$ 428,512,701	\$ 347,620,642	\$ 1,662,140,473
Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds	\$ 505,050,297	\$ 410,866,865	\$ 270,079,797	\$ 1,185,996,958
Difference	\$ 380,956,833	\$ 17,645,836	\$ 77,540,845	\$ 476,143,514
Fixed Rate, Monthly Compounding ³				
Actual Marvel Notes Proceeds	\$ 792,288,184	\$ 383,130,992	\$ 310,923,875	\$ 1,486,343,051
Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds	\$ 451,627,723	\$ 367,353,941	\$ 241,568,672	\$ 1,060,550,336
Difference	\$ 340,660,461	\$ 15,777,051	\$ 69,355,202	\$ 425,792,715
Fixed Rate, Simple Interest ⁴				
Actual Marvel Notes Proceeds	\$ 580,416,498	\$ 286,231,095	\$ 235,196,800	\$ 1,101,844,393
Hypothetical Alternative Proceeds	\$ 330,854,589	\$ 274,444,310	\$ 182,733,406	\$ 788,032,305
Difference	\$ 249,561,909	\$ 11,786,785	\$ 52,463,394	\$ 313,812,088

Notes and Sources:

¹ Federal Reserve discount rate data obtained from <http://www.frbdiscountwindow.org/currentdiscountrates.cfm?hdrID=20&dtIID=51> and <http://www.frbdiscountwindow.org/historicalrates.cfm?hdrID=20&dtIID=52>.

² Proceeds * $\Pi (1 + (\text{Monthly Average Federal Reserve Discount Rate} + 5\%) / 12)$

³ Proceeds * $(1 + (\text{Federal Reserve Discount Rate on Settlement Date} + 5\%) / 12) ^ {12 * \text{Years between Settlement Date and Present Value Date}}$

⁴ Proceeds * $(1 + (\text{Federal Reserve Discount Rate on Settlement Date} + 5\%) * \text{Years between Settlement Date and Present Value Date})$